BEN BUTLER

Forecasts the Result in November-He Has No Doubt of the Success of the Hancock and English Ticket -The Democratic Party Will Triumph.

He Does Not Think that Cameron Has His Heart in the Canvass-His Theory as to Greenback Weaver-Jewell Practically Replaced by Platt.

In an interview with a reporter for the In an interview with a reporter for the Boston Herald, General Butler gives his views of the political situation. In regard to Indiana he says: "Indiana is all right. Landers, the Democratic candidate for governor, will be elected in October, and the State will go for Hancock in November. The people are enthusiastic, the Democrats particularly so. Both parties are making a very thorough canvass in Indiana, and the contest will be close, but I think the Democrats will carry the State."

"How about Ohio?"
"Ohio is in a very hopeful condition. I re-

"How about Ohio?"

"Ohio is in a very hopeful condition. I regard it as exceedingly donbtful, with the chances in favor of its being carried by the Democracy. There is a good deal of Republican disaffection in the State. A good many Republicans dislike General Garfield, personally; more are disgusted with his record. The fact that both parties are making an exceedingly careful canvass of Garfield's own district is in itself a sign of weakness. It is not usually considered worth while to canvass a Presidential candidate's own district, and hardly worth while to contest his own and hardly worth while to contest his own State; but both parties in Ohio evidently feel that Garfield is siable to lose his own district. In the Democratic ranks there is no division.
The highest officer to be elected is a secretary
of state, and there is none of that factional of state, and there is none of that factional feeling apt to enter into a State canvass when the governorship is involved. The Democrats realize the importance of carrying Ohio in October, and are working unitedly and zealously for that single object. The campaign is in excellent condition, the people are ahead of the committees, and Ohio is, in my judgment, a very doubtful State indeed for the Republicans."

"Did you hear anything of Illinois while

"Did you hear anything of Illinois while "Yes, but only the common talk. I met one prominent Democrat from Illinois who said that they would carry the State, but that proves nothing. All the reports I heard from Illinois, however, are favorable." "You had a fine meeting in Pittsburg." "Yes, we had a very fine meetiting, indeed, there."

"Do you consider that there is any possible chance that General Hancock will carry

chance that General Hancock will carry Pennsylvania.

"It is quite among the possibilities. There are several influences which will help General Hancock. There are the riots, for instance; they have saddled a debt of \$4,000,000 upon Allegheny county. You know the county tried very hard to induce the Republican legislature to have the State assume the debt, but failed. Well, the people of Allegheny county are very sore over this fact, and I was assured that this county alone, which gave the Republicans 9000 of their majority at the last election, will reduce that majority 4000 votes at least. Then, again, the leading Greenbackers in the State are coming out for Hancock, and that fact will tend to swell the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania very materially. Then, again, as if the devil were leading the Republicans of Allegheny county to destruction, they have passed an act establishing separate schools to the Irish, who want them, and force them upon the negroes, who do not want them the Irish, who want them, and force them upon the negroes, who do not want them. The result is that both races are angered. A large delegation of the colored men of Pittsburg waited on me when I was there, and I had eight of the most prominent of the colored men of Pittsburg on the platform with me as vice-presidents of the meeting."

"Do you think that Senator Cameron is really enthusiastic in this campaign? Is his

"No, I do not think it is. At any rate he "How about Virginia?" "Oh, Virginia is all right, Hancock and aglish electors will be elected in that State, here is no doubt about that." "Is there any truth in the report that the tepublican leaders in New York are confient of carrying that State for Garfield?"
"They are very confident, or profess to

nusiastic in this campaign? Is his

"Have they any ground for such confi-

"I do not know of any."

"I do not know of any."

"Do you think that General Hanaock will carry New York?"

"It seems to me so."

"Then I do not see how the Republicans are going to defeat General Hancock."

"Nor I either; and I do not think they will defeat him."

"What do you think will be the result in

will defeat him."

"What do you think will be the result in Maine in November?"

"I regard Maine as a sure State. I think it is as sure to go for Hancock in November as Massachusetts is to go for Garfield,"

"Is there any truth in the rumor that there has been trouble in the Republican committee and a change in its organization?"

"The management of the Republican campaign has unquestionably been taken away

paign has unquestionably been taken away from Mr. Jewell." "And placed in the hands of Mr. Platt?"

"Is not Mr. Platt an abler man than Jewell?" "Decidedly."

'Is not the increased confidence of the Re publicans based upon this fact?".
"Very likely."

"Nevertheless, you do not believe the Re-blicans can carry New York?"
"I do not believe they can carry either New York or the country."
"Do you believe there is any truth in the

tories current that General Weaver, the Presidential candidate of the Greenback-abor party, has sold out to the Republi-

"I am very slow to believe a charge of corruption against any man. General Weaver has certainly been acting in the interest of the Republicans, but it does not necessarily follow that he has been corruptly influenced. I have a theory, which, if correct, accounts fully for General Weaver's action. I believe he fully expected to carry Alabama, and set his heart upon carrying it. If he had succeeded, you can readily understand that he would have been in a vastly different position from what he now is. He probably had to borrow money to go to Alabama, and he made a very thorough canvass of the State. He was received courteously everywhere, his meetings were large, and he was listened to with marked attention. His crushing defeat at the polls was a great surprise and disapat the polls was a great surprise and disap-pointment to him. I think he has since been trying to punish the Democrats for it; that is

Strange Birds in Georgia.
St. Simons's letter to the Brunswick (Ga.)
Advertiser, September 19th: "Last week this
island was full of beautiful little birds, the name of which seems to be unknown. We are told that for many years they have been recognized as the very first advance guard of the large flocks of birds going south at the end of summer. These beautiful little harend of summer. These beautiful little har-bingers seem to be so exceedingly sensitive in their delicate organization as to render them eminently befitting barometers, betokening afar off the very first breath of sear autumn. They are beautifully striped, longitudinally, with alternate layers of black and white, and about the size of a tomtit. They stopped with us a few days, seemed busy feeding upon insects on the trees, and their exit was as quiet and sudden as their coming." uiet and sudden as their coming."

A Royal Family Quarrel.

New York Mail: "Ex-Queen Isabella has had quarrels enough to seem 100 years old, although, in fact, she will not be fifty until New York Mail: "Ex-Queen isabella has had quarrels enough to seem 100 years old although, in fact, she will not be fifty until next mouth. She is the master spirit of almost as many battles as Napoleon Bonaparte, and she has undoubtedly stirred up more social bickerings and political strife than any other female in existence. The naughty old lady is determined to have her own way, and she is powerful enough to make trouble if her pretensions are resisted. When she made over her claim to the throne to her son Alfonso, in 1868, she may have felt she was placing him under obligations that would entitle her to lord it over the king in his own palace, and that is just what she has been tessaying. When she descended upon the book will be published in this city simultaneously with its appearance in England, and, knowing Dr. Stevens how the book will be published in this city simultaneously with its appearance in England, and, knowing Dr. Stevens's power of characteries if not editying. The ex-queen of Austria, mother of Queen Chrisactive if not editying. The ex-queen active if not editying. The ex-queen into possession of some procession of some many of the same thing. I heard an outper state of the American church in General its so firm yet plaide, so smooth yet all-enveloping, that a man would never suspect how much her shadow of his oak. To smooth yet all enveloping that a man would never suspect how much her shadow of his oak. To smooth yet all enveloping that a man would never suspect how much her shadow of his oak. To shadow and the remarks made at the arrend the remarks made at the read the remarks made at the same theory and the remarks made at the work will remark the verning I saw her person who surrounded Madame de Stael. He is well as well as the same difference that there is between sewers and rivers, cesspools and springs."

"Mr. Crafts stated that you were in the habit of swearing in company and before your fa

persists in holding levees over the infant as if she were its only grandmother, and whether in the palace or at the bullfights, she contrives to secure a following and marks of popular approval. It was a mistake to permit her to leave Paris, but now that she is at Madrid she means to stay until she has made a genuine sensation in Spain, and by pestering the treasury with the claim for \$1,000,000, with long unpaid interest, money left by her father, King Ferdinand VII., she has succeeded in making a sensation for the govby her father, King Ferdinand VII., she has succeeded in making a sensation for the government. Her antics have resulted in a spat with King Alfonso, and their recent conversation in the palace would make what the late Mr. Greeley would call 'mighty interesting reading.' When this awful female at last returns to Paris, as she will when she has thoroughly shaken the kingdom up, secured a promise of her money in instalments, and sufficiently punished Senor Canova, who had the temerity to suggest that she should dismiss her retinue and live economically, King Alfonso will be very foolish if he ever invites or even permits her to set foot in his palace again. An exqueen, with such capacity for making trouble, can best serve her friends at the palace by making her exit from the country, if not from the world."

SARATOGA WAVES

is the Latest Agony for the Women Dressing the Hair-October Styles.

New York letter: "There are chatelains braids, the style worn for the back of the head, but these are worn only in the day time and are not the precise thing for ball time and are not the precise thing for ball dress. Then there are Saratoga waves, to be placed in front, and water waves. These two descriptions of 'waves though the same thing, are yet dissimilar. The water waves are intended to be worn by temperance advocates and the young ladies who set out tea and coffee on New Year. The Saratoga imitations of the sea are affected by the gay and sparkling who have no scruples as to wine. Another ingredient to cranium embellishments are coquettes. Just who will wear these it is a difficult matter to determine, and the beaux will have to discover that after the ball, though their appearance on a lady's head is generally considered suggestive. There are puffs which bulge out just above the forehead, and are indispensable to ball style. The puffs must be worn, and are accompanied by short curls, which dangle down the neck to tickle the young man's cars as he whirls through the waltz. Of course no lady will appear without frizzes. Frizzes were discovered by some hairdresser who thought them appropriate as indicating the uncertainty with which the ladies usually look upon the gentlemen. They can be made in all imaginable manners, but must retain their frizzy principle. The style par excellence will be Saratoga waves in front, puffs on top, just above the bump of conscientiousness, the back hair to be arranged in a style to suit caprice, and a carl or two down the side." ress. Then there are Saratoga waves, to be IT WAS A WASP.

They were unto each other as two doves, Billing and cooling all the long day through, Fill finally the heat the place within— A warm hotel—oppressed them sore, and so They sought the cooling shade beside the we

Upon a grass-grown mound they sate, And he began to take her hand and call Her pretty things and tell her of his love And ask the silent stars to witness his Fond vow to love her only evermore.

Thus far had he proceeded, when
He felt a sudden gnawing at his clothes—
His Inner vestuent—and before his lips
Could form the words to make her his, he felt
A sting as though ten thousand red-hot rods
Were plunged into his system all at once;
Whereof the pein was mighty and intense.

Loudly he whooped and up he quickly gat far up upon his feet and clomb the air, With pain and consternation plainly writ Upon his face fell o'er, and soon his grief Found uttersnee in wild words as 'round he de And rubbed the stinged part. "Confound it, Mabel! If a durned big wasp Hasn't stung me to distraction, I'm a ghost! And—ch, aw lah! ugh! ugh!!!" " by George Ho's at his devilish work again."

Far off he sped—that noble-hearted youth, Waking with sloux yells the solitude, Until at last he found seclusion blest, And, shedding all his decorations, caught The object of his vengeance—bore it down Beneath his heel, and cursed the still remain

As for the maid—the gentle maid— she lingered not for explanation more— for further explanation needed she; slowly, and with a sigh, her feet she gained and gat her back unto the house.

And gat her buck unto the house.

Singular Climatic Effects.

Denver (Col.) Great West: "It is a singular fact that almost everybody loses flesh on coming here from the east. The average loss in weight sustained is about one-eighth. For instance, in the course of two or three months a 200-pound man loses twenty-five pounds and becomes a 175-pounder. This is due to the high altitude of Denver—a mile above the sea—to the dry and light atmosphere, to the scarcity of vegetation and to the comparative abundance of oxygen, which consumes the tissues and taxes the vital functions to a greater extent than on lower altitudes. Higher up it is much worse than here. At er up it is much worse than here. At Leadville, for instance, which is two miles above the sea level, the diminution in weight does not generally fall short of a sixth or a seventh, and it takes place much more rapid-ly than here. In that high altitudes too,

ly than here. In that high altitudes too, lung diseases, such as pneumonia, very frequently set in, and they prove fatal in about thirty per cent of the cases attacked. But very few dogs, except hounds, can live in Leadville, and no cats survive there. In Denver, however, we have a multitude of both dogs and cats, and they appear to experience no special difficulty about living and getting fat. Yet it is a noticeable fact that animals and men lose a share of their strength after coming here. After being here two or three months their muscular power is not near so great as in the east. Nor can they endure so much hard work. Eight hours of continuous labor does more to exhaust and prostrate a man here than ten hours in Illinois or Wisconsin. And when worn out and prostrated a feeling of lassitude and drowsiness that it

consin. And when worn out and prostrated a feeling of lassitude and drowsiness that it is very difficult to dispel comes over one. In such instances many hours of rest are requisite to repair and rebuild the wasted energies. Mental labor is even more exhausting than physical. A healthy man may do manual labor for eight or ten hours a day, and experience therefrom no speciall evil effects; but let mental labor be pursue evil effects; but let mental labor be pursued with the same assiduity, and the nervous system becomes weakened and irritable. In time the physical powers become disordered and weakened by sympathy and by the strain upon them to supply the brain waste. These facts are more predictable of new-comers than of those who have resided for a year or more at high altitudes. Persons and animals thoroughly acclimated do not experience these drawbacks. Indeed these could not look better anywhere than they amear not look better anywhere than they appear here. The great difficulty is in getting ac-climated."

The old Spanish settlers of New Mexico and their descendants have shown as much

The old Spanish settlers of New Mexico and their descendants have shown as much pride of race, as high a regard for the purity of their blood as any people that ever set foot on this continent. You can go through New Mexico to-day, and you will find that, notwithstanding three hundred years of Spanish contact with Indian tribes and almost complete isolation from the balance of the world, the old families have preserved the genuine Spanish type with remarkable purity. Go to New Mexico and mix, if you can, with what the natives there call their own best society, and you will find, not the little black, weazened, cut-throat, murderous, greaser-type mestizos, zambos and outlaws—offscourings of demoralized coast cities from San Diego to Cape Horn—poured into California in early days, and which, because it gibbered in pigeon-Spanish, was taken by many of our people to be typical of the Spanish race, but you will see the tall, graceful forms, the clear complexions, the blue eyes, the brown hair, and the courteous, dignified manners of the old Gothic blood of Spain. You will find their ladies versed in every accomplishment cultivated by the purest and best of our American women. You will find the gentlemen, as a rule, graduates of eastern colleges, and sometimes of European universities.

INFIDEL INGERSOLL.

The Great Theological Iconoclast Reviews His Reviewers-He Thinks They All Dodged the Point-They Have not Shown Him How to be Saved.

"Why," he Asks, "Is There no Mention of Salvation by Faith in Matthew-He Often Takes the Name of God in Vain Just as the Clergy of To-Day do.

Chicago Tribune, Friday: "I have looked over them," said Colonel Ingersoll yesterday to a Tribune reporter, who asked him if he had read the replies of the clergy to his recent lecture, "What Must I Do to Be Saved?"

"What do you think of them?"

"I think they dodge the point. The real point is this: If salvation by faith is the real doctrine of christianity, I asked on Sunday last, and I still ask, why don't Matthew tell it? I still insist that Mark should have remembered it, and I shall always believe Luke ought, at least, to have noticed it. I was endeavoring to show that modern christianity has for its basis an interpolation. I think I showed it. The only gospel on the orthodox side is that of John, and that was certainly not written, or did not appear in its present

side is that of John, and that was certainly not written, or did not appear in its present form, until long after the others were written. I know very well that the Catholic church claimed during the dark ages, and still claims, that references had been made to the gospels by persons living in the first, second and third centuries; but I believe such manuccripts were manufactured by the Catholic church. For many years in Europe there was not one person in 20,000 who could read and write. During that time the church had in its keeping the literature of the world. They interpolated as they pleased. They created. They destroyed. In other words, they did whatever in their opinion was necessary to substantiate the faith. The gentlemen who saw fit to reply did not answer the question, and I stantiate the latth. The gentlemen who saw fit to reply did not answer the question, and I again call upon the clergy to explain to the people why, if salvation depended upon be-lief in the Lord Jesus Christ, Matthew didn't mention it. Some one has said that Christ didn't make this doctrine of salvation by be-lief or faith until after his resurrection. Certainly none of the gospels were written un-til after His resurrection; and if He made that doctrine known after His resurrection, and before His ascension, it should have been in Matthew, Mark, and Luke, as well as in

show that they have not investigated the subject; that they are not well acquainted with the New Testament. In other words, they have not read it except with the regulation theological bias. There is one thing I wish to correct here. In an editorial in the Tribune it was stated that I had admitted that Christ was beyond and above Bhudda, Zercaster, Confucious and others. I didn't say so. Another point was made against me, and those who made it seemed to think it was a good one. In my lecture I asked why it was that the disciples of Christ wrote in Greek, whereas, in fact, they understood only Hebrew. It is now claimed that Greek was the language of Jerusalem at that time; that Hebrew had fallen into disuse; that no one understood it except the literati and the highly educated. If I fell into an error upon this point it was because I relied upon the New Testament. I find in the twenty-first chapter of the Acts an account of Paul having been mobbed in the city of Jerusalem: that he was protected by a chief captain and some soldiers; that, when upon the stairs of the castle to which he was being taken for protection, he obtained leave from the captain to speak unto the people. In the forti-THE REPLIES OF THE CLERGY ection, he obtained leave from the rotection, he obtained leave from the cap-tain to speak unto the people. In the forti-eth verse of that chapter I find the following:

"And when he had given him license, Paul stood on the stairs and beckoned with the hand unto the people; and when there was made a great silence he spake, unto them in

made a great stience he spake, unto them in the Hebrew tongue, saying—"
And then follows the speech of Paul, where-in he gives an account of his conversion. It seems a little curious to me that Paul, for the purpose of quieting a mob, would speak to that mob in an unknown language. "If I were mobbed in the city of Chicago, and wished to defend myself with an explanation, I certainly would not make that explanation in Choctaw, even if I understood that the tongue. My present opinion is that I would speak in English; and the reason I would speak in English is because that language is generally understood in this city. And so I conclude from the account in the twenty-first conclude of the Act that

"HEBREW WAS THE LANGUAGE of Jerusalem at that time, or that Pau would not have addressed the mob in the

"Did you read Mr. Courtney's answer? "I read what Mr. Courtney read from others, and think some of his quotations ver good; and have no doubt that the author will feel complimented by being quoted."
"But what about there being 'belief' i

"But what about there being 'belief' in Matthew?"

"Mr. Courtney says that certain people were cured of diseases on account of faith. Admitting that mumps, measles and whooping-cough could be cured in that way, there is not even a suggestion that salvation depended upon a like faith. I think he can hardly afford to rely upon the miracles of the New Testament to prove his doctrine. There is one instance in which a miracle was performed by Christ without His knowledge. And I hardly think that even Mr. Courtney would insist that any faith could have been great enough for that. The fact is I believe that all these miracles were ascribed to Christ long after His death, and that Christ never, at any time or place, pretended to have any supernatural power whatever. Neither do I believe that he claimed any supernatural origin. He claimed simply to be a man; no less, no more. I don't believe Mr Courtney is satisfied with his own reply."

"And now as to Prof. Swing?"

"Mr Swing has been out of the orthodor.

"And now as to Prof. Swing?"

"Mr. Swing has been out of the orthodox church so long that he seems to have forgotten the reasons for which he left it. I don't believe there is an orthodox minister in the believe there is an orthodox minister in the city of Chicago who will agree with Mr. Swing that salvation by faith is no longer preached. Mr. Swing seems to think it of no importance who wrote the gospel of St. Matthew. In this I agree with him. Judging from what he said there is hardly difference enough of opinion between us to justify a reply on his part. He, however, makes one mistake. I did not in the lecture say one word about tearing churches down. I have word about tearing churches down. I have no objection to people

BUILDING ALL THE CHURCHES sight to see children on a morning in June going through the fields to the country church, I still insist that the beauty of that sight doesn't answer the question how it is that Matthew forgot to say anything about salvation through Christ. Mr. Swing is a man of poetic temperament, but this is not a poetic question." poetic question."
"How did the card of Dr. Thomas strike

"I think the reply of Dr. Thomas in the best possible spirit. I regard him to-day as the best intellect in the Methodist denomination. He seems to have what is generally understood as a christian spirit. He has always treated me with perfect fairness, and I should have said long ago many grateful things, had I not feared I might hurt him with his own people. He seems to be by nature a perfectly fair man; and I know of no man in the United States for whom I have a profounder respect. Of course, I don't agree with Mr. Thomas. I think in many things he is mistaken. But I believe him to be perfectly sincere. There is one trouble about him—he is growing; and this fact will no

I am in the habit of using indecent language in my family, no reply is needed. I am willing to leave that question to the people who know us both. Mr. Crafts says he was told this by a lady. This cannot by any possibility be true, for no lady will tell a falsehood. I sincerely regret that clergymen who really believe an infinite God is on their side think it necessary to resort to such things to defeat one man. According to their idea, God is against me, and they ought to have confidence enough in his infinite wisdom and strength to suppose that He could dispose of one man, even if they failed to say a word against me. Had you not asked me I should have said nothing upon these topics. Such charges cannot hurt me. I do not believe it possible for such men to injure me, No one believes what they say, and the testimony of such clergymen against an infidel is no longer considered of value. People know what they said concerning every man whose arguments they could not answer. I believe it was Goethe who said, 'I always know that I am traveling when I hear the dogs bark.'"

"Are you going to make a formal reply to their sermons?

"Not unless something better is done than has been. Of course I don't know what another Sabbath may bring forth. I am waiting. But of one thing I feel perfectly assured: that no man in the United States or in the world can account for the fact, if we are to be saved only by faith in Christ, that Matthew forgot it, that Luke said nothing about it, and that Mark never mentioned it except in two passages written by another person. Until that is answered, as one graye-

about it, and that Mark never mentioned it except in two passages written by another person. Until that is answered, as one grayedigger says to the other in Hamlet, 'I shall say: Ay, tell me that and unyoke.' In the meantime I wish to keep on the best terms with all parties concerned. I cannot see why my forgiving spirit fails to gain their sincere praise."

THE OLD PLANTATION. ROLLA RYAN.

s one that watches with folded hands The hour-glass shifting its silver sands, when death his harvest will quickly mow, E'er the tiny stream shall cease to flow; so the old deserted homestead stands waiting the flow of the silent sands. On the glass of time, that with sad imitation, Ever marks its flight at the old plantation.

From moldering roof to cellar wall, Sorrowful silence broods over all; The dust lies deep on the chamber floors, Blown through the shutterless open doors; And over the windowless broken sill, The spider weaves his web at will, With never a fear of innovation On his settled claims at the old plantation.

Counting the seconds before its fall,
The death watch ticks in the silent hall.
The porches are strewn with moidering leaves
Drapings of drab moss sweep the eves.
And sapping strength where it slowly crawls,
The ivy clings to the crumbling walls;
For nature's destructive emulation
Speeds the decay of the old plantation.

The negro cabins in sad array,
With the "big house" crumbling to decay,
Their sable tenants have long since flown,
And wild weeds over the hearthstones grown
O'er the earthen floors a rank grass grows,
Through the open doors the south wind blow
With sorrowini sobs of commiseration
For the pitiful plight of the old plantation.

Things They Can Do,

d there are Some they Cannot-The of the Corset.

New York Letter: "In one large dry goods store I counted among the corsets eleven different kinds that were warranted to make women's bodies shapely without pain. That promise was variously worded, but in every case it was a delusion and a snare. The waist cannot be squeezed without hurting. Whether the bones of a corset run perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, they are bound to be uncomfortable if they condense the wearer too much, the assertion of manufacturers to the contrary notwithstanding. I wear a corset, bear in mind, and therefore know what I am talking about. There is no occasion just now, however, to raise a cry on this subject, for too tight corsets are the exception. Some women are foolish enough to dangerously compress their vitals for the sake of unnatural slenderness, but fashion does not require it. As they are now generally worn, corsets are more a comfort than otherwise. Women with much flesh on their bones would not like to do without them. The present of, and was artificially produced if nature of, and was artificially produced if nature had not been bounteous; now flatness is considered desirable, and is often attained by wearing corsets high, stiff and binding in front. That this folly is perilous, must be apparent to every sensible person. In prosy fact, as well as in poetry, the female breast is susceptible, and will not bear hard usage. There is much ingenuity expended on corsets. About no other article of dress is a fashionable woman more finicky. That is why dealers are compelled to keep so many kinds in stock. But women who can afford it have their corsets made to order, often paying as high as twenty-five dollars for a plain, though carefully fitted one. Those that demand of their dressmakers that their bodies shall fit them like a glove, without a wrinkle or strain, must consent to wear corsets always of the same size and shape. Otherwise, a perfect fit at one time will not be so at another. Many women are so soft and pliant that they can be shaped by a corset to almost any desired figure; but having chosen a model, they must stick to it, or alter their dresses with every change of stays. Formerly, when skirts were voluminous, it did not matter what the corset was like below the waist line; but now, with skirts lying flat over the hips and abdomen, the outlines of the entire trunk are of importance. This has led to the extension of corsets downward, until women who are at all round are commonly encased from shoulder to leg. The corsets displayed in the stores, with their ribs of bone and metal, look like rows of ancient

armor. The lengthening is a good thing, be-cause it equalizes the pressure and prevents a girting in of the waist alone. Some of the corsets made to order by really skillful artists are wonderfully clever productions. They are constructed after the most careful and alaborate measurements, and with a view to elaborate measurements, and with a view to mprove the wearer's figure as much as is consistent with comfort. An illustration of good workmanship in this line is displayed by Zerlina Dolaro, at the Fourteenth street theater. She is the principal of a newly-im-ported English burlesque company, and the reputed possessor of the Earl of Desart's affecreputed possessor of the Earl of Desart's affec-tions. The earl lost his wife to a London actor named Sugden, it will be remembered, and got a divorce from her. Then he went to the stage himself for consolation, and found it in Dolaro. It was his money and influence that secured for her a chance to sing as a prima donna in Mapleson's opera company at the Academy of Music last season. He accompanied her on a trip to America, and no secret was made of the ture a perfectly fair man; and I know of no man in the United States for whom I have a profounder respect. Of course, I don't agree with Mr. Thomas. I think in many things he is mistaken. But I believe him to be perfectly sincere. There is one trouble about him—he is growing; and this fact will no doubt give great trouble to many of his brethren. Certain Methodist hazelbrush feel a little uneasy in the shadow of his oak. To see the difference between him and some others, all that is necessary is to read his reply, and then read the remarks made at the Methodist ministers' meeting on the Monday following. Compared with Dr. Thomas, they are puddles by the sea. There is the same difference that there is between sewers and rivers, cesspools and springs."

"Mr. Crafts stated that you were in the habit of swearing in company and before

MENSITY

d D Prarte I went

MEMPHIS.

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'am the first man to bring to the South the same Stupendous Enterprises that I exhibited in other sections of the Country. I am coming, sure, with precisely the same

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